For Contribution to the Progress of Mankind

Nippon Times
Evening

Win on the Home Front And on the Battle Front

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SMASHING BLOW DEALT 100,000 ENEMY TROOPS AT CHANGTEH FORTRESS

Chiang Forces Again Tricked by Anglo-Americans--Miscalculated Strength of Japanese

Domei

NANKING, December 3.—Japanese Forces operating in the area west of Lake Tungting, Hunan Province, in the 20-day period dealt smashing annihilative blows which have completely crushed the fighting power of five Chungking armies, comprising 100,000 troops under the direct control of Chiang Kai-shek, the Japanese Expeditionary Forces announced today in their weekly war review of the China fighting.

It was pointed out that sweeping operations are being directed against Changteh, the strategic enemy stronghold in Hunan Province where the Chungking forces under General Yu Cheng-wan are entrenched, adding that the enemy remnants in the walled city are now being mopped up.

The announcement pointed out to the resounding success scored by the Japanese Units at Lungyang, where they trapped several Chungking divisions under the command of Chang Han-ming and Feng Hsien-chiao, both of whom were attached to General Pi, Yo. These divisions were caught and crushed when they surreptitiously attempted to attack Japanese Units from behind in order to relieve Chungking forces beleaguered in Changteh. These enemy divisions were completely frustrated in their move in sweeping Japanese attacks launched on December 2.

Swatow Enemy Routed

Turning to operations carried out by the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in South China in the delta zone of Swatow, Kwangtung Province, the announcement disclosed that since November 26, Imperial Japanese Units have wiped out approximately 1,000 guerilla bandit remnants.

Regarding the operations by the Japanese Air Force, the announcement revealed that Imperial Air Units, cooperating with land forces on December 2, surprise-raided Suichuan in Kiangsi Province as well as Nanyang in Kwangtung Province to blast enemy military establishments and airplane runways. It is added that in the aerial duels with more than 10 P-40's and P-51's Japanese Army Eagles downed seven craft of which four were unconfirmed as well as destroying one B-25 bomber and another plane on the ground. It is said that the Japanese loss consisted only of one plane which deliberately crashed into the enemy formation.

Referring to the enemy's attempt to raid Hongkong on December 1, the announcement stated that Japanese interceptors shot down seven P-40's out of the enemy formation of more than 20 planes.

Tricked by Anglo-American's

Again made an instrument of Anglo-American strategy to sacrifice themselves for the cause of the United States and Britain, Chungking forces at Changteh have been putting up fierce but futile resistance since November 26 before the relentless, overwhelming onslaught of the Japanese Forces, reports Domei.

It is understood that Chungking leaders had never imagined that the Japanese Forces would make such a determined and large-scale campaign against Changteh and had only believed that the Japanese advances were meant to frighten them. Thus, they thought that if they put up some resistance, the Japanese would soon retreat.

The Japanese Forces were, however, quick to realize the enemy's intention. Taking every advantage that offered itself, the Japanese Forces made the enemy continue his planned resistance. It was thus able to annihilate the entire ten divisions in the Sixth War Zone of the enemy. Chungking soldiers thus fell for the stratagem neatly set by the Japanese Forces.

Not only were the ten divisions of the enemy completely annihilated, but the operations have shown how miserably the Chungking forces have been tricked by their British and American commanders. The latter had been under the impression that the Japanese Forces did not have any spare strength for a large-scale operation against Changteh, because of the situation in the South Pacific area. At the same time, it appeared that the British and American commanders miscalculated the strength of the Chungking air force.

The Changteh operations have conclusively shown that the land and air power of the Japanese Forces is intact and powerful, ever ready to strike at vital points and reduce them in lightning time.

Press Comments

Saturday, December 4

MAINICHI—Enemy Losing All Prospects of Victory

TOKYO SHIMBUN—Roads to Tokyo All Lead to Hell

Enemy Losing All Prospects of Victory

MAINICHI—The Japanese hospital ship, Buenos Aires Maru, has been sunk by American airmen. This is not the first time that the enemy has attacked a hospital ship of ours. The Buenos Aires Maru, for instance, was attacked twice. There is no parallel in history that an armed force should so deliberately and systematically have sought to sink a hospital ship. In perpetrating such deeds, the Americans have shown themselves to be without fear of God. The day will come when they must answer to God for it. It is not likely that Japan's reprisal will take the form of sinking American hospital ships. When the Japanese armed forces attack the enemy, they do so with the utmost fury and terrific impact. But there is a limit to which the Japanese nation will bear. The Americans may find it difficult to understand this but that is not our concern.

A vulgar New York paper proposed the use of poison gas warfare just before the sinking of the hospital ship. Both are despicable and vile. How are we to understand their psychology? It seems that the enemy will stop at nothing, no atrocity will be too cowardly or inhuman to them. Why? In the first place, that is because the enemy is a base nation and his bestial nature is now breaking out to the surface under the stress of war. But we should think the enemy would have the common sense to avoid a bad reputation if he could, all the more since he has been hypocritical enough to mouth such terms as justice and humanity? The only explanation is that he is now too shaken to give any thought to prestige or honor. Is not the proposal to use poison gas a proof of this?

Probing the American standpoint, we cannot but conclude that they are losing all prospects of victory and this is rendering them desperate and insane. According to a recent statement of the American Major-General George V. Strong, Chief of the Military Intelligence Department, appraising Germany's fighting strength, the abundance of its manpower and foodstuffs, greatness of its productive capacity and excellence of its arms may be rated highly and the conclusion seems to be that an Anglo-American victory over Germany is unthinkable. They are now sacrificing precious lives to bomb German cities and towns but responsible Americans and Britishers are admitting that such air raids can neither break the morale of the German people nor inflict a fatal blow to German industry. As to any hopes of a successful warfare against Japan, these have been held in grave doubt for a long time. Recently the doubt has deepened.

The former U.P. correspondent at Manila, Bernard Kovitt, who returned home aboard the exchange ship, Gripsholm, said that the United States could not defeat Japan in three or five years. This shows that the Americans have no prospects of victory at all, because the present state of America is far from indicat-

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GERMANS BLAST 6 ENEMY SHIPS AT BARI HARBOR

Air Forces Conduct Surprise Raids On Supply Vessels

Domei

BERLIN, December 3.—Six enemy vessels were blasted in a surprise raid carried out by the German air forces at Bari harbor on the eastern coast of Italy last night and two vessels aggregating 16,000 tons were sunk with heavy damage dealt to four other enemy ships. Several other vessels were additionally damaged or set ablaze.

Concerning the German air raid on Bari, Major Albert Freitag, D.N.B. military correspondent reported as follows:

"On the evening of December 2, a large formation of several hundred German heavy bomber planes made a surprise raid on Bari on the eastern coast of Italy. The objectives of the raid were the harbor areas where anti-Axis supply ships for the British Eighth Army were concentrated. The enemy resistance was very weak.

"In this raid, German air forces sank two vessels, totaling 16,000 tons, and set ablaze one transport, either 4,000 or 5,000 tons. Also two other smaller ships anchoring nearby were heavily damaged. One large sized oil tanker received direct hits, and was later set on fire. Many other ships were damaged more or less, or set afire. Several important buildings, wharves and other harbor facilities were also heavily damaged."

BRITAIN IS HARASSED BY COLLIER SHORTAGE

Bevin Introduces New Plan For Recruiting Miners

Domei

STOCKHOLM, December 2.—Since the beginning of the war, Britain's war efforts have always been handicapped by the persistent problem of labor shortage today, Minister of Labor Ernest Bevin, announced his plans in the House of Commons for the execution of a draft for recruiting coal miners, a dispatch from London declared.

His draft included the following main points:

1. The plan applies only to men born after 1918 and not yet drafted for service in the army.
2. The recruits will be selected by lot.
3. Men eligible for the air corps of the army or navy, the submarine corps, and skilled laborers will be exempted.

Charity Fund in Manila For Christmas Increases

Domei

MANILA, December 3.—With Christmas drawing near, the spirit of giving is filling the hearts of all as the year-end charity fund jumped to 43,393 pesos.

Among the contributions which poured into the offices of the sponsors, Manila Shimbun Sha and Kalibapi, and a donation of 500 pesos came from Kosaak Yamada, composer and conductor who recently headed the Japanese Musical Mission in the Philippines.

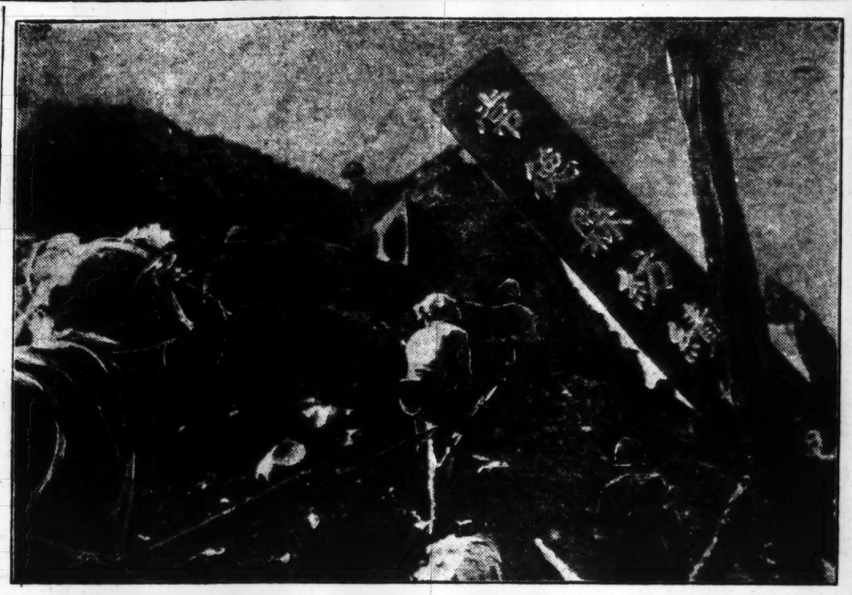
Hearing of the drive, Mr. Yamada telegramed his contribution expressing heartfelt affection for the Filipinos.

Meanwhile, observers commenting on the enthusiastic response of civic minded citizes said that the record-breaking success in this year's drive reveals firstly, the growing national consciousness of the people expressed in the desire to help their fellow countrymen, and secondly, the return of economic normalcy and stability which is making possible the sizeable donations from people in all walks of life.

Indians Enlist in Army

Domei

KUCHING, December 3.—The North Borneo branch of the Indian Independence League, held a send-off party here yesterday evening for the second group of volunteers for the Indian National Army, which is led by Subhas Chandra Bose, Head of the Provisional Government of Free India,



DEATH-DEFYING CORPS of the invincible Japanese Forces are seen attacking the North Gate of Changteh fortress, whose imminent fall is fast approaching as Chungking remnants are being annihilated in heavy fighting.

AUSTRALIA HIT BY FOOD LACK

Curtin Warns People Further Shortage Is Expected in Future

Domei

LISBON, December 2.—Prime Minister John Curtin of Australia declared in a recent speech before the people that in spite of various governmental measures for fair distribution of foodstuffs, the people must be prepared for further shortages in the future, according to a Canberra dispatch.

William James Scully, Minister of Commerce and Agriculture, also asked the Australians to make greater efforts toward the production of foodstuffs.

Concerning the food situation in Australia, Curtin declared: "In spite of the measures taken by the Government for the distribution of foodstuffs, the serious problem of food shortage will continue and the people must be prepared for it."

"According to official figures," he added "the output of meat has reached only 87 per cent of the demand, and egg output only 81 per cent. Therefore, it has become necessary to put into effect beginning next year more stringent rules governing their distribution. And as before, limitations upon the consumption of dairy products will be continued."

Curtin further pointed out Australia's position as the food-store for the anti-Axis countries. "Australia is called upon not only to supply the

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U.S. ARMY CASUALTIES REACH TOTAL OF 95,000

Stimson Forecasts Long and Costly War With Japan

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 2.—United States Secretary of War Colonel Henry L. Stimson announced at the press conference that the total United States army casualties up to November 15 of this year totaled 94,918, including 14,431 killed, 32,690 wounded and 32,417 missing, reports from Washington state.

Stimson added that the casualties to Americans in the Fifth Army in Italy since its initial landing at Palerno totaled 11,572, of which 1,811 were killed, 7,090 were wounded and 2,670 missing.

In regard to the present operations against Japan, Stimson stated that the fight would be long and costly.

Java Press Thanks Japan

Domei

DJAKARTA, December 3.—A resolution expressing gratitude for the series of victories achieved by the Japanese Imperial Forces on all fronts was adopted at the General Meeting of the Java Press Association held yesterday at Hotel des Indes.

The meeting was attended by representatives of all leading Indonesian newspapers, including Soekardjo Wirjopranoto and Harap, editors-in-chief of the Asia Raya and Sinar Matahari respectively.

Chiang, Mountbatten Barely Escape Death As Club Roof Collapses

Domei

LISBON, December 3.—General Chiang Kai-shek, Mrs. Chiang and Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, Commander-in-Chief of the Anti-Axis Forces in Southeastern Asia barely escaped death or serious injury when the roof of the Officers' Club in India in which they had dined collapsed shortly after they had dined there. According to a dispatch from eastern India, a score of high ranking military men also attended the function. When the roof of the Club collapsed, it buried the table at which the dinner was served in a mass of debris. Brigadier-General Frederick McCabe, who is in charge of the base, has ordered an immediate investigation.

NO FOURTH TERM FOR F.D.R. SEEN

Wheeler Says Roosevelt Has No Intention of Running Again

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 3.—Burton Wheeler, Democratic Senator from Montana, drew considerable attention from the political circles when he prophetically declared today that President Roosevelt will not run for a fourth term in the coming election next year, reported a Washington dispatch.

The Senator explained his stand: "In my opinion not only does Roosevelt hold no intentions of running for a fourth term, but he will refuse any nominations of his party. He knows he has no chance," the Senator declared.

"I feel confident in stating that the Democratic Party in the coming election possesses slight possibility of victory. This is clearly evident from the primaries held last year. Particularly notable is the overwhelming Republican victory in Kentucky during the recent election. Kentucky has always been a strong Democratic State," declared Wheeler.

In the past, Senator Wheeler has been a strong supporter of Roosevelt but since his stand as an Isolationist he has become one of the President's most powerful opponents. However, as he still has great influence in the Democratic circles, his prediction of a Republican landslide and the President's refusal to run for the fourth term in the 1944 election is gathering considerable comment and attention.

Reich Ridicules Britain

Domei

BERLIN, December 3.—British propaganda organs have been recently circulating a report that Turkey would join the war in the near future, but German authorities declare that Britain is only making wishful observations.

Reich officials also pointed out that Turkish newspapers have recently asserted that there was no reason whatever for dragging Turkey to positively take part in the war.

RAID ON BERLIN IS FRUSTRATED

57 Enemy Planes Are Shot Down By Reich Forces

Domei

BERLIN, December 3.—British planes last night again attempted to bomb Berlin, but were repulsed by determined German fighter planes after sustaining numerous losses.

British bombers again appeared over Germany, but were intercepted by German fighter planes over the Elbe River, 50 miles from the city, and were engaged in furious fighting lasting one hour.

Some planes, however, leaked through to Berlin and wantonly dropped bombs on residential sections. Due to stubborn resistance by German fighter planes and ground defense units, damage on the city was slight and few casualties were reported.

A general checkup till tonight revealed the destruction of 57 enemy four-motored bombers of Halifax, Lancaster, and Sterlin types. It is estimated that within the last 48 hours, the anti-Axis forces have lost 99 planes, and over 900 pilots.

In the raid yesterday, four German planes were lost, but most of the pilots bailed out in parachutes and were saved.

30 British Planes Downed

Domei

BERLIN, December 3.—German military authorities announced that 30 of the British planes raiding Berlin last night were shot down, and that 146 dead enemy aviators have been dug out of the debris of smashed planes, according to what has been ascertained up to the present.

53 Raiders Smashed

Domei

BERLIN, December 3.—The Fuehrer's Headquarters today made the following announcement with regard to the air attack on Berlin last night by the British air force:

"A powerful bomber formation of the British air force attempted fresh terror raids on Berlin on the night of December 2. The German air defense forces went immediately into action and inflicted heavy damage on the raiding enemy force. Fifty-three bombers were shot down.

"Western Germany was also raided in several places by anti-Axis air forces. The damage suffered, however, was slight."

Germans All Prepared

Domei

BERLIN, December 3.—The commencement of retaliation against British terror raids on Berlin and other German cities "no longer depends on technical matters but solely on the object which is to be attended by it," declared the periodical, Das Reich.

The retaliation "will be so powerful and will be started at the psychologically opportune moment to influence the development of the war," the paper pointed out, adding that the German High Command, with retaliation, will not win triumph of arms nor will it mete out judgment which the entire German nation is longing but "intends by one full drastic stroke to end the unbridled mass murder."

86 FOE'S PLANES DOWNED AT BURMA, NEW GUINEA, CHINA BY NIPPON FORCES

18 Aircraft Also Damaged By Army Airmen, Ground Crew From Nov. 25 to Dec. 2

In wide-scale aerial attacks conducted against enemy forces, the Japanese Army Air Units in collaboration with the ground anti-aircraft batteries during the period from November 25 to December 2 shot down 86 enemy planes and damaged 18 planes, according to the communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters at 12:30 p.m. today.

The raids on the enemy forces were staged in the Burma, New Guinea Island and China fronts. In the Burma area, 43 enemy planes were downed; New Guinea Island, 28 planes and in the China areas, 15 planes.

The Imperial Headquarters' communique issued at 12:30 p.m. on December 4 follows:

"Imperial Army Air Units attained the following war results (including those by the ground anti-aircraft batteries) against the enemy air forces in the various areas from November 25 to December 2:

"1. In the Burma areas:
Shot down—43 planes (8 unconfirmed)
Damaged—Six planes

"2. In the New Guinea Island areas:
Shot down—28 planes (7 unconfirmed)
Damaged—Two planes

"3. In the China areas:
Shot down—15 planes (8 unconfirmed)
Damaged—10 planes

"In the corresponding period, losses on our side include eight planes either self-blasted or not yet returned."

Plot to Assassinate Roosevelt Is Nipped By U.S. Secret Service

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 3.—A one-man plot to assassinate President Franklin Roosevelt was nipped in the bud by the United States Secret Service agents operating in the Michigan-Ohio district, a dispatch from Washington disclosed today. The attempt to assassinate the President was to have been made on Roosevelt's return from Cairo. According to the Detroit News, the would-be assassin is a 38-year-old Pontiac, Michigan man. His arrest followed information received by the authorities from his wife. The woman disclosed that she had received a letter from her husband who was in Washington in which he wrote that he intended "to get rid of Roosevelt." The would-be assassin was arrested in Washington. His letter to his wife disclosed his hotel address.

Soekarno and Hatta Return to Djakarta

Domei

DJAKARTA, December 3.—The delegation of the Java Central Council, headed by President Ir Soekarno, returned here by air today. The delegation completed a 17-day visit to Japan to thank the Imperial Government for Japanese participation in local administration, as well as to observe wartime activities in Japan.

Following a brief interview with Japanese, Indonesian and Chinese press, in which Mr. Soekarno described the trip, the delegation, including Mohammad Hatta and Ki Bagoes Hadikoesosmo, called on the Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Forces in Java. In the evening, the party was entertained at a welcome dinner given at the Hotel Des Indes by the Director-General of the Japanese Military Administration.

Finland Feting Freedom Day

In celebration of Finland's Independence Day on December 6, the Finnish Minister to Tokyo, Charles G. Idman, will be the host at a tea party to be given on that day from 4 to 6 p.m. at the Finnish Legation, 62 Tansumachi, Azabu-ku.

Chinese Investigate Farm Project at Endau

Domei

SHONAN, December 3.—The second investigation party which was sent by the Overseas Chinese Association to Endau in connection with the collective farm project returned to Shonan today.

It is understood that the latest survey of the site by the party shows that approximately 2,600 acres of land is suitable for rice cultivation.

Meanwhile, at a meeting of various departmental heads, it was decided to draft the budget of ¥2,000,000 as expenditure for the project.

The Association is also contemplating obtaining services of a number of agricultural experts from Serdang Agricultural School in Selangor to give guidance and advice to families who have had no previous agricultural experience.

F.D.R., Churchill, Stalin End Conference at Tabriz

Domei

LISBON, December 3.—The conference of President Franklin Roosevelt, Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Premier Josef Stalin is reported to have ended today.

Roosevelt and Churchill, upon finishing the Cairo parley, had reportedly departed last week via air for a certain destination and are further reported to have met Premier Stalin in Tabriz, the Soviet occupied Iran territory, where the anti-Axis leaders were said to have started their parley on November 28.

P.I. Radio Station Set

Domei

MANILA, December 3.—The Kalibapi is inaugurating a new radio program at noon tomorrow over Station PIAM, with Director-General Camilio Osias as guest speaker. The new broadcast supplements the weekly Kalibapi feature over the same station every Tuesday from 7:45 to 10:45 p.m.

Argentina Warns Students

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 3.—With a view to suppressing Leftish elements, the Argentine Government proclaimed that it will suspend or expel from universities students and professors who are engaged in propaganda to disturb public order.

JAPAN TO SEND AMITY MISSION

Group Will Visit China, Manchoukuo On December 8

With a view to strengthen further the joint Asia Development Movement now being pushed vigorously forward in Japan, Manchoukuo and China, the Asia Development Headquarters of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association will sponsor the exchange of missions among the three nations. The undertaking is based on a decision reached at the Japan-Manchoukuo-China Asia Development Conference held recently in Hsinking.

The dispatch of the exchange missions will be timed to take place on such memorable occasion as the second anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia on December 8 and the anniversary of the founding of the Manchoukuo nation on March 1.

First of all, the Japanese side will start off with a dispatch of an Asia Development Mission around December 8 for a lecture tour throughout the principal cities of Manchoukuo and China.

On January 9 of next year, the anniversary of the National Government's entry into the war, the Chinese delegates will visit the important cities in Japan and Manchoukuo on their lecture Finerary. Around March 1, the Manchoukuo mission will be dispatched to Japan and China.

Aside from the above projects, during the same period, other programs are scheduled to take place such as the carrying out of a movement to rouse the youths of Greater East Asia, holding of grand rallies in support of the Indian Independence Movement, and the sponsoring of exhibits of Greater East Asia in her fighting structure, propagandizing by literature as well as through the radio and other undertakings.

As the first dispatch the mission from Japan, Admiral Sankichi Takahashi, adviser to the Asia Development Headquarters, left on December 3 for North China, while Dr. Shumei Okawa, member of the Asia Development Headquarters, departed for Central China on the same day. The lecture itineraries for the two Japanese delegates are that Admiral Takahashi on December 6 will visit Tientsin, on December 8 at Peking, and December 10 at Kalgan, while Dr. Okawa on December 9 will visit Nanking and on December 11, Shanghai.

Press Comments

(Continued From Page 1)

ing any ability to carry on for five years. We imagine that they plan to wage a short war at whatever cost, as betrayed in their operations from the Bougainville area to the Gilbert Islands, but how is such a short war to succeed if they must encounter such disastrous defeat after defeat as they have done and are doing even now?

The cause of unrest in the enemy camp lies not only at the front but also at home. It is already a well-known matter how critical the American political, financial and social conditions are at home. It is easy to see that the crisis has been aggravated by the signal defeats off Bougainville and off the Gilbert Islands.

Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox is reported to have admitted the loss of a single aircraft-carrier but by this time the Americans have come to place implicit trust in the Imperial Headquarters communiques and thus they know exactly to what extent their navy has been beaten. Nothing could be more terrifying to the Roosevelt clique. They cannot hope forever to withhold the facts from the people much longer. What would happen if they should publish the bare facts without some counter-balancing facts? The changeable American mind might explode and get out of even Roosevelt's control. And next year the presidential election is coming. His fall would not only end his personal ambition of securing a fourth term but would spell ruin to the Jewry which he champions. The mad warfare and the headlong dash even after the insanity of it has been demonstrated can now be understood in the light of these considerations.

We may now be prepared for any heinous atrocity, their psychology being what it is now seen to be. We must be on guard on the field, in thought, warfare and every other way, for the enemy in sheer desperation might be up to anything that the criminal mind may conceive.

Roads to Tokyo All Lead to Hell

TOKYO SHIMBUN—In his speech predicting a general counter-offensive on Japan, President Roosevelt declared that if Japan wished to base its Pacific warfare on a long-time construction it should change its plans at once. In view of the actual results of this general counter-offensive since early November, we should like to advise the war leaders of the enemy: "If you're dreaming of striking at the heart of Japan in a short war, you had better reconsider without delay."

For, in the eyes of any reasonable human being, the Pacific breakthrough which goes by the name of Nimitz offensive is no longer an affair that can be managed in a short time. A direct thrust at the heart of Japan is quite inconceivable. What the enemy meant by a short war is probably one in which he would make the heart of the Pacific 3,000 miles from their bases the theater of decisive action and engage the main fleet of the Japanese Navy, thence to make straight for Tokyo. At the very start they used floating air bases (aircraft carriers) against our unsinkable air bases (islands). If they could deal a decisive blow to our main fleet at whatever cost to them, they thought, the way would be open for their march on Tokyo.

Our total loss to date is only 120 planes self-blasted or have failed to return. We have not lost a single warship, let alone the main fleet of our Navy. It is clear that if the enemy dumps his ships to the bottom of the Pacific at the present rate, with only such small loss to our side, the enemy will soon find that he cannot build aircraft carriers fast enough to be of use in the present war. His plan to appear in the theater of decisive warfare would thus collapse. It is only natural that he has recently come to admit that the Gilbert operations are even more desperate than what they were at Guadalcanal.

Admiral Chester Nimitz has been compelled to announce part of the tremendous losses suffered. The report of the commander of the Second Marine Corps Major-General Julian Smith, who took part in the Tarawa Island landing operations that the Americans had suffered horribly on account of a tactical error must have struck terror into the hearts of the Americans.

Under a condition in which the enemy must "count the bodies of 105 marines within only 100 yards, he ought to realize that the road to Tokyo, 3,000 miles away, will be quite ghastly, not to speak of a short war. The steady progress of Greater East-Asiatic construction and the loss of Roosevelt's prestige are combined to drive American officers and men to hell. But that is just what we want, a desperate enemy running amok and rendering himself wide open. It is all too clear that American soldiers who have entered the business-like athletes in a game of a rather long distance hurdle will soon find it no sport.

Germans Carry on Courageously Despite Enemy's Blind Bombing

All Citizens of Berlin and Hamburg Active In Reconstruction—Hitler Jugend Lauded For Work in Putting Out Fires

Domei

BERLIN, December 2.—Citizens of Berlin have completely foiled the Anglo-American attempt to force Germany to surrender through large-scale and indiscriminate air raids.

All the German people—even women and children—are playing their part in the work of restoring the extensive damage done in Berlin and Hamburg. America and Britain undoubtedly expected the German people to give up resistance on account of the terrible bombing by their air forces. The German people, however, have proved themselves infinitely more courageous than their enemy had expected. As soon as the enemy planes were gone, Berlin and Hamburg citizens started activities for the reparation of the damage ustained.

Hundreds of thousands of citizens in the bombed areas are carrying on at their respective stations just as if nothing had happened. Young people of both sexes between the ages of 17 and 30 who have lost employment due to the bombing, are helping those in undamaged areas and are taking active part in the work of reconstruction. The remarkable courage of the German people is having a stimulating effect on the progress of the work of restoration as well as in preventing the anticipated decrease in the productive capacity of the damaged cities. Among others, the members of the Hitler Jugend are showing great zeal.

It is said that during the recent raid on Berlin, many of these youths fought against the devastating fire with superhuman courage. They actually refused to take shelter even while enemy planes were overhead.

"We must fight to the last!" is the unanimous cry of all German citizens. None of them have lost their fighting morale in spite of the terrific pounding. Everyone is aware that these raids are the result of the restlessness of the authorities in London and Washington who know the weaknesses of their own people only too well. They realize they can never maintain their offensive for any length of time and delay on their part is bound to have catastrophic consequences. This was the reason why they tried to demoralize the German citizens through indiscriminate bombing.

The results, however, proved quite disappointing to the Anglo-Americans. The citizens of Germany were almost immune from terror. In the air raids on Berlin on November 22 and 23, all traffic within the city was temporarily destroyed. Undaunted, however, the Berlin people did not cease work even for a single day. They attended their places of work on foot, no matter how great the distance. Thanks to the wonderful courage of these people, industry in and around the city had all the manpower they required. All offices also resumed their business as soon as the enemy planes were gone. This was the answer of the German people to the indiscriminate bombing of the Anglo-American air forces.

French Publisher Is Assassinated

Domei

BERLIN, December 3.—Maurice Sarraut, publisher of the Depeche de Toulouse, an influential vernacular of Toulouse, southern France, was attacked and assassinated by an unknown assailant today, according to reports from Paris. The assassinated newspaperman was the elder brother of Albert Sarraut and both men carried great weight in France's political world. Maurice Sarraut was one time honorary head of the Radical Socialist Party and also the author of a large number of books.

SHIP WORKERS IN U.S. STRIKE

4,000 Walk-Out In California; Labor Commission Frantic

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 3.—The worries of Henry Kaiser, the "king" of United States shipbuilding, can well be imagined, as at the Richmond Shipbuilding Yards 4,000 workers staged a large-scale strike today, it is reported by a dispatch from Richmond, California.

The Wartime Labor Commission authorities have arrived on the scene and are frantically working for a satisfactory compromise.

In the meantime, the Richmond Yards are facing serious production difficulties as the walk-out promises to be a long-drawn affair, the report added.

Rail Men To Strike

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 3.—The heads of the five unions of American railway employes will meet in Cleveland, Ohio, on December 15 to decide on the day for the commencement of a general strike, says reports from Washington.

The inclination toward a general strike had been apparent with uncanny ominousness and had culminated in the above proposed action. David Robertson, of the Firemen and Engineers' Union, spoke as follows in connection with the coming meeting:

"We are at present putting the question of a general strike to the vote of the union members and accurate results will be obtained by December 15. It goes without saying that votes for continuation of the strike will be cast in overwhelming majority."

Strikes Prove Costly

(Special to the Nippon Times)

LISBON, December 3.—The monthly report of the British Labor Ministry reveals that, during September, strikes in England and North Ireland numbered 190 with 78,000 laborers directly involved and those indirectly affected, that is workers forced to remain idle due to strikes in other related industries, estimated at 10,000. Compared to the September figures the number for August was 105 and that for September of the previous year 128.

Furthermore, 10 of the strikes started in August had lasted over into September with a total of 1,800 strikers participating. Therefore, the sum total of labor hours lost during September, including all of the forementioned cases, was 327,000.

Classifying the strikes into separate categories, there were 97 coal mine strikes, 56 machinery, metal and shipbuilding, nine spinning, 10 building construction, six transportation and 12 miscellaneous.

The number of workers involved and the reason advanced for some of the more important of the strikes are as follows:

Nottingham Coal Mines—24,000 miners. Protest against punishment by imprisonment of above ground workers refusing to do underground work.

Northumberland Coal Mines—1,500 miners. Wage raise demands.

Sanakshire, Bumbarton, Stirling coal mines in Scotland—10,000 miners. Protest against detention of workers who refused to pay the penalty imposed for involvement in a strike.

Barrow-in-Furness Coal Mines—6,700 miners. Misinterpretation by the company side of the terms of the agreement.

Clyde River district shipyards—3,000 workers. Demand for guarantee of minimum weekly wage, although payment to be based on amount of work done.

PRESSURE PUT ON ARGENTINA

Anglo-American Propaganda Makes False Charges

Domei

LISBON, December 2.—The Anglo-Americans are making desperate efforts to bring further pressure to bear on Argentina, the only remaining country in the Americas, which has tenaciously adhered to her policy of strict neutrality in face of severe criticisms. Especially of late the Anglo-Americans have mobilized their propaganda organs to press false charges upon Argentina.

A recent issue of the British paper, Daily Herald, has even begun to meddle into the affairs of the Argentine radio stations. It declared: "Forgetting the fact that they are operating on the money expended by American advertisements, and despite the fact that they are economically dependent to the American broadcasting company, it appears that the two main broadcasting stations of Argentina have become the handy tool of the Axis nations. These stations are the Belgrad Radio Station, a subsidiary of the Columbia Broadcasting Station, and the Splendid Radio Station, a subsidiary of the National Broadcasting Company of the United States."

The paper went on to further criticize the Argentine radio companies for cooperating to spread the policy of the Government. "These stations every day without fail broadcast and support the diplomatic policies of the Argentine administration," the journal said. "For instance, the Belgrad Radio Station since two weeks back has put on the air a nightly 15-minute program entitled 'The Opinion Hour', while the Splendid Radio Station every evening puts on the air a five-minute program called 'The Moving Loudspeaker.' These are nothing more than the product of the Government."

"Furthermore," the article continued," each evening the stations broadcast news articles supplied by the Argentine Government. Despite the fact that at least half of the broadcasting companies' expenditures is paid by American and British advertisements, as stated by a Buenos Aires Socialist paper, La Vanguardia, the Splendid Broadcasting Station is broadcasting pro-Nazi propaganda, and this clearly describes the existing condition."

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Winter Comes to Eastern Front; Gomel Fighting Becomes Fierce

Great German Counter-Offensive After Re-Capture of Zhitomir Blasts Enemy Rumors That 'Mannstein Army Has Been Crushed'

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Nippon Times)

BERLIN, December 2.—With severe Reich-Soviet battles of offense and defense continuing incessantly for five months, winter has already come to the Eastern Front. This year winter has been somewhat late, but the snowfalls already prevalent for some time in the northern sector have now spread to the central and southern sectors. As a result, the central sectors appear to be in a terrible state of mud.

According to front line dispatches, the Soviet attack in the Gomel line is the fiercest one. The appalling nature of fighting amid the muddy ground appears to be beyond the pale of our imagination. At present the main theaters of fighting on the Eastern Front are the Gomel section, the western area of Kiev and the Dnieper Bend area.

The initiative for attack is still in the hands of the Soviets. The Soviet attack is now concentrated on four wedges, that is, a large wedge thrust into the western area of Gomel measuring some 120 kilometers in width, the second wedge going northwest from Cherkassy, the third one extending southward from Krivoirog and the fourth one coming westward from the southwest of Kremenchug.

Judging from the direction in which the Soviet attack is being advanced, the objective of the Soviet offensive is two-fold, with the exception of the one-aiming to destroy the German forces in the Dnieper Bend. The first idea is to advance the large wedge west of Gomel and capture the entire White Russia and storm to the border line of old Poland, and the second is to form an enveloping line of large magnitude against the area west of Kiev, an area which the Soviets failed to capture due to the German re-capture of Zhitomir, by joining the large units coming southward from Retchisa on the southern end of the Gomel attacking line and those coming northward from Cherkassy. These two intentions are visible in the new Soviet campaign design.

Against the new offensive of the U.S.S.R. the German forces are still taking a defensive position basically, but one marked feature of the latest German campaign is to give their areas to an overwhelmingly superior enemy without much resistance. This was discernible in the speed of the Soviet advance after the withdrawal of the Germans from Kiev. However, the fact that the German tactics of withdrawal always has the readiness to shift to counter-attack is demonstrated by the re-capture of Zhitomir and the success of the subsequent German counter-attack.

The strategy of the Germans is to avoid irrational resistance accompanied with severe losses, but on important points the effort is made to keep the attacking power. In other words, the idea is to cause the enemy to suffer consumption as much as possible and use their own fighting power as economically as possible. These tactics are in line with the main policy of the German strategy on the Eastern Front, which have been in use since last summer.

Observers here do not have much worry regarding the Soviet advance in the Gomel area, considering that the German withdrawal is similar to the strategy of withdrawal following the evacuation from Kiev. Will the Soviets repeat their failure? Because fighting has now been subjected to the winter campaign, no optimism should be held by the Soviets in the present circumstance.

In the area of the Dnieper Bend, 50 days have passed since the crossing of the river by the Soviet forces but the German defense line remains as firm as ever, and the objective of the Soviets to destroy totally the German defense line has not been attained as yet. The oft-repeated propaganda of the Anglo-American broadcast, "The Mannstein army has been crushed," has been beautifully denied by the great success of the German counter-offensive subsequent to the re-capture of Zhitomir. In short, nothing decisive has as yet come out of the five-month-old death struggles between Germany and the Soviet Union since July 5.

The aim of the Soviets clearly lay in the destruction of the fighting power of the German forces. The sacrifices paid by the German forces during the last five months, no doubt, have not been small, perhaps but the Germans still have a strong fighting power as a whole. From this standpoint the Soviet aim has not been attained to any marked extent.

The German idea was to cause as much bloodshed to the Red Army as possible. The consumption of the Soviet forces continuing the offensive for five months has been exceedingly great, it is true, but that the Soviets have not lost their fighting power may be seen clearly in the constant attack of the Red Army.

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BENES TO SIGN PACT WITH REDS

President of Refugee Czechoslovakia Regime Said Visiting Moscow

Domei

STOCKHOLM, December 2.—President Eduard Benes of the refugee Czechoslovakian regime is now visiting Moscow, and it is reported that he will shortly sign a 20-year alliance treaty with the Soviet Union which has long been pending between the two countries.

Since the conclusion of the British-Soviet Alliance Treaty, negotiations had been progressing between Benes and the Soviet authorities for the signing of an alliance treaty. Upon its signature, it is expected to form the basis of the future relations between the two countries.

The visit of Benes to Moscow has been announced as one of formality but it is clear that his visit has political meaning. The views of the Soviet Government regarding post-war problems will naturally be a serious concern of the refugee Czechoslovakian Government. It is, therefore, believed that Benes is intending to sound out the Soviet views concerning postwar questions.

Particularly is the Czechoslovakian Government interested firstly in the Soviet attitude toward Germany, and secondly in the question of forming a central European federation. In the past several months, the Czechoslovakian Government showed much concern about the Austrian question. Judging from the attitude of the Czechoslovakian statesmen, it is evident that the formation of a federation joining Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Austria is eagerly desired by Czechoslovakia. But the regime is not showing much interest in uniting the Balkans with Central Europe.

Since Moscow made a declaration regarding the independence of Austria, Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union have come to differ in opinion as regards the central European federation. Thus, it is believed that Benes has gone to Moscow to come to full understanding with the Soviets on this point.

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Australia Hit By Food Lack

(Continued From Page 1)

anti-Axis armies in the Pacific front with food supplies, but she must also feed the people of England," he continued. "Already 35 per cent of our dairy products, and 22 per cent of our eggs are distributed among the British people. We are imposed with the task of keeping the people of England from starving."

Regarding the program for the increase of foodstuff production, Scully said: "Australia is today burdened with the feeding of 12,000,000 people besides her own. As our country is looked to as the food provider for the anti-Axis nations, the people must make further efforts toward food expansion. For the year 1944, Queensland alone aims to supply 1,000,000 heads of cattle, and 4,000,000 heads of sheep. Also she has set 100-million dozen eggs as her goal."

Volunteer Corps Formed

Domei

RANGOON, December 1.—The Japanese Volunteer Corps here has been organized by ex-soldiers among the Japanese residents in Rangoon to be an auxiliary organ of the Japanese Army. It will also take the initiative in setting fine examples to the Burmese people.

The formation of the Volunteer Corps fully indicates the firm and indomitable determination of the Japanese living in Burma.

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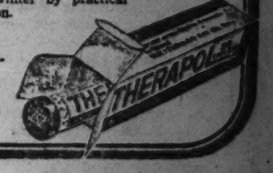

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